1: Burrows--83B-83C (1947-48) Woleaians
116, 223 Ifalik

"Methods of capturing animals for food are varied, though mostly simple. The extreme of crudity is catching a chicken. There are no coops, and while the birds stay near the houses, they roost in trees or on rooftops, and can fly for considerable distances when alarmed. When one is doomed to be eaten, young men and children, some of them armed with sticks or stones, try to surround it or run it down. No particular skill is shown, and the process often involves a lively hue and cry. This, like a good many native activities, rates very low on any scale of efficiency, but has a high yield of fun.

More ingenious, and demanding respectable acrobatic skill, is [83C] the method of catching noddy terns. They sometimes visit the island in great numbers. At such times the men hunt them by climbing at night the coconut trees in which the terns roost, and catching them in large, light nets with short handles and round wooden rims. During our stay on the island, the terns were not considered abundant enough to repay the effort of catching them. But during our last weeks there, when we were known to be short of meat, our faithful Tom--rather along in years to be scrambling in the treetops --twice caught a brace of terms, which his wife cooked for our breakfast. Unplucked and bedraggled, they were not appetizing to look at. But they proved to be surprisingly tender and well-flavored."

2; Damm et al. --125 [2] (1909) 1938 Woleaians
116, 223, 225, 252 Aurupik

Birds are caught either with the djŏu net, which does not have a diagonal stick, or with snares (nŭm). There are two varieties of the latter: a) little snares arranged in rows on a wooden stick; b) a noose fastened to a stick. If the natives can seize a turtle on shore, they turn it over on its back; in the water they try to throw a snare over its front feet. The back shell is removed by fire.

15: U.S. Hydrographic Office--542 1938 Woleaians
116, 131, 161, 223 Gaferut

"Gaferut (Grimes) Island (9°14'N., 145°23'E., H. O. Chart 5426), 97 miles north-northwest of Olimarao Islands, is low, thickly covered with trees, and encircled by a reef. There are no coconut palms and no inhabitants, but natives from Faraulep Islands visit it to catch birds, which are numerous on it."